

DAILY DOOLIE

Day 5

03Jan08

Special Awards

Officer of the Day:

Capt Kevin McSparron
(Chief TAC Officer)

NCO of the Day:

C/CMSgt John Grace
(Dining Facility
NCOIC)

Squadron of the Day:

Squadron 3

Flight of the Day:

Hotel Flight

Spirit Flight:

Delta Flight

Inspection Flight of the Day:

Foxtrot Flight

Doolie of the Day:

Doolie Cindy Quick
(Hotel Flight)

Reflections

Every night, there is a chance for doolies and cadets to reflect on the day with the Chaplain in the Dining Hall. Feel free to express your feelings about encampment and decompress from the day.

This issue is brought to you by the PAO Staff.

1st Lt. James Disena, 2nd Lt. Andrew Miller, 2nd Lt. Scott Morgan, C/Lt. Col Jason Fontenot, C/Capt Benton Beasley, C/2nd Lt Brittany McGinley, C/2nd Lt Malone, C/CMSgt Lauren Harris, C/TSgt Brock Wright

History of Camp Blanding

By: C/2d Lt Brittany McGinley

During World War II, 378,000 Prisoners of War were incarcerated in the United States. Their odyssey took them from the deserts of northern Africa, the mountains of central Italy and the hedgerows of Normandy to POW Camps located in 45 states. In Florida, Camp Blanding was the main POW base where 4,000 prisoners were administered.



At first, there were a number of enemy aliens who were confined in Camp Blanding only for a short time. As a POW Compound, it contained both a navy and army compound which could hold up to 1200 prisoners. There were also nearly 3,000 men incarcerated in eleven, later fifteen branch camps, and each holding about 250 to 300 men. The first group of fourteen U-Boat (submarine) arrived on September 24, 1942. The Camp Blanding navy compound was one

of four in the United States. German army prisoners did not arrive until November 1943.

Housing in the compounds consisted of simple wooden, sixteen feet by sixteen feet, victory type hutments and mess halls, similar to those that had been built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s.

In 1944, several branch camps were established to provide POW labor for private industries whose own work forces had been depleted by the draft. The Geneva Convention allowed only privates to do such work, and they had to be supervised by their own non-commissioned officers.

The United States Government realized 25 million dollars from the labor of German prisoners through its policy of paying them 80 cents a day in canteen checks while receiving payment at prevailing labor wage rates.

When starting in 1946, the German prisoners were repatriated, the



POW camp was closed. In later years, several of its sites were marked and are being maintained as Historical Sites. One of these sites is a small cemetery where seven POWs had been buried. Their remains were later exhumed and laid to rest in the Fort Benning, Georgia, National Military Cemetery. (Preceding article was taken from www.campblanding-museum.org)

There were also several military formations that trained at Camp Blanding, Florida between 1940-1946. The different divisions were: Infantry Divisions, Infantry Regiments, Cavalry Regiments, Tank Destroyer Battalions, Field Artillery Brigade, Field Artillery group, Field Artillery Regiments.

(Information found at www.campblanding-museum.org)

Word from the Training Officer and Cadet Stan/Eval Officer

Interviewed by: C/2d Lt Brittany McGinley

When asked what he thought of encampment from a teacher's perspective, 1st Lt



Jim Flavianni stated, "So far, the overall goal has been met and the doolies are

going to take something positive back to their squadrons." He also wanted to tell the doolies these three things. "Motivate, cooperate, graduate."

C/Lt Col Christina Zarrilli, Stan/Eval OIC (Standardization and Evaluation), was asked what one

thing she wanted to tell all the doolies and she said, "Read your barracks OI's and clean the bath-rooms."



Pictures of the Day



Today's Menu

Breakfast: corned beef and hash, pancakes, fruit, eggs, biscuits, grits

Lunch: Fish, green beans, salad

Dinner: Army Surprise

SQDRN 3!!!!

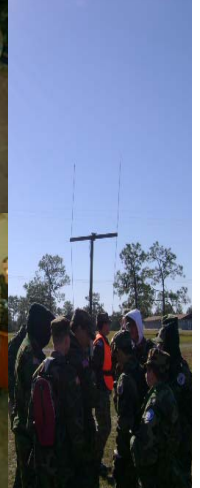
Squadron of the Day

HOTEL FLIGHT!!!

Flight of the Day

Doolie Cindy Quick!!!

Doolie of the Day



How to Survive Encampment

By: C/2d Lt Brittany McGinley

STAYING WARM

Wearing layers will definitely keep you warm. Also, when you enter a building, it is better to take at least one layer off. You may be thinking, "Why? I am cold. I want all the clothes I can get on me." Well, here is the reasoning.

When you are in a building, it is warmer than it is out in the cold and wind. When you are about to leave and you put on that one extra layer, it will make you feel warmer. If you keep all your layers on at all times, eventually, when you go outside, it will feel as if you don't have a jacket on at all. If you have no sweatshirt or field jacket, then borrow one from another flight member. As C/Col McGinley said on Tuesday night, "Whatever you have to stay warm, use it. Safety is more important."



Whatever you have, even if it is socks on your hands, stay warm. Med-bay is already overrun with minor ailments. The medics do not need to try to take care of not only headaches, sore muscles, or sore appendages, but also hypothermia or the flu.



WORD OF THE DAY

VOMINATION- "when you are so motivated, you vomit, but are still very motivated." 1st Lt Andrew Hanes